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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/060,792	01/29/2002	Theron Tock	0023-0220	8256
44987	7590	09/22/2009	EXAMINER	
HARRITY & HARRITY, LLP 11350 Random Hills Road SUITE 600 FAIRFAX, VA 22030			HALIM, SAHERA	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/060,792	Applicant(s) TOCK ET AL.	
	Examiner SAHERA HALIM	Art Unit 2457	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-28,34,35,37-42 and 44-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7-28,34,35,37-42 and 44-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to RCE filled on July 16, 2009.
2. Claims 1, 2, 4-5, 7-28, 34, 35, 37-42, 44-50 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1, 19, and 34 recites the limitation "... server, that is separate and distinct.." in these claims. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For examination purposes it is read as "...server, wherein the server is separate and distinct..".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 1, 2, 4-28, 34, 35, 37-42, and 44-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Pub. 2002/0083342 by Webb et al (hereinafter Webb) in view of US. Pat. No. 6,681,327 to Jardin (hereinafter Jardin).

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7. As per claims 1, 34 and 39 Webb teaches a method, system and computer-executable program code for accessing resources on a private network via an intermediary server said method comprising (abstract):

receiving a login request from a user for access to the intermediary server (abstract; the gateway receives a login request), the intermediary server storing an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifying an authentication server;

accessing, based on the authentication identifier an authentication server, that is separate and distinct from the intermediary server, to authenticate the user in response to the login request (see abstract; the gateway authenticates the client),

receiving a resource request from the authenticated user at the intermediary server (see abstract; the gateway receives a request from the client to access a Web server of a device on the network), the resource request requesting a particular operation with respect to a resource from the private network (see abstract; the gateway receives a request form the client to access a Web server of a device on the private network);

obtaining access privileges for the authenticated user in response to the resource request (abstract; the client gets information about its access rights from the gateway);

determining whether the access privileges for the authenticated user permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation at the private network (devices which the user has access to are identified), and

preventing, by the intermediary server, performance of the particular operation at the private network if the access privileges for the authenticated user do not permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation at the private network (user is prevented from accessing Web servers for which the user does not have access rights by gateway).

Although the system disclosed by Webb shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to teach the authentication server being separate and distinct from the intermediary server. However, Jardin teaches authentication server being separate and distinct from the intermediary serve (summary and col. 4, line 35 - 38 and Fig. 2, col. 6, line 4-8). Thus having the teachings of Webb and Jardin, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Webb and Jardin in order to enhance the security and reliability of connections of the system disclosed by Webb.

8. As per claims 19 and 44, Webb teaches a method for providing remote access to a private network via an intermediary server, said method comprising (abstract):

receiving a login request from a remote user for access to the intermediary server (abstract and summary; the gateway receives a login request);

determining whether the remote user is permitted access to the intermediary server based on the login request (see abstract and summary; the gateway authenticates the client);

granting the remote user access to the intermediary server if remote user is permitted access to the intermediary server, the granted access carrying access privileges to a portion of the private network (see summary; devices which the user has access to are identified);

receiving a resource request from the remote user at the intermediary server if the remote user is granted access to the intermediary server, the resource request requesting a particular resource on the private network (see abstract and summary; the gateway receives a request from the client to access a Web server of a device on the network);

accessing an external authentication server to determine whether the resource request from the remote user is permitted by the access privileges (see summary; devices which the user has access to are identified)

supplying the particular resource to the remote user through the intermediary server if the resource request from the remote user is permitted by the access privileges (see abstract and summary; Web server are access by the user if permitted by the gateway based on access rights); and

denying the remote user from access to the particular resource by the intermediary server if the resource request from the remote user is not permitted by the access privileges (user is prevented from accessing Web servers for which the user does not have access rights by gateway).

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As per claims 2 and 35, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the particular operation is one of a file access operation or an email operation (see abstract).

As per claim 4, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the external authentication server is within the private network (Fig. 4, and par. 0047).

As per claims 5 and 37 Webb teaches the method of claim 1, 34 and 51 where the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users (abstract and summary).

As per claim 7, Webb teaches the method of claim 6, where the external authentication server is within the private network (Fig 1 -5).

As per claim 8, Webb teaches the method of claim 7, where the authentication identifier comprises a network address for the external authentication server (Fig 1 -5 and summary).

As per claim 9, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the resource request is from a client-side application running on a client machine (summary and Fig. 1-5).

As per claim 10, Webb teaches the method of claim 9, where the client side application is one of a web browser, an email application or a file access application (par. 0019-0024).

As per claim 11, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the user is a remote user (Fig. 1).

As per claims 12 and 38, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the resource request is from a client-side application running on a remote client machine (Fig. 1 -5).

As per claim 13, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the private network is an intranet or other network (Fig 1 and summary).

As per claim 14, Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where the resource request is from a network browser (Fig. 1).

As per claim 15 Webb teaches the method of claim 1, where said method further comprises: performing the particular operation at the private network to determine a response to the resource request if the access privileges for the authenticated user permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation at the private network (abstract and summary).

As per claims 16 and 40, Webb teaches the method of claim 1 and 34, where the authenticated user has an Internet Protocol (IP) address, and wherein said determining if the access privileges for the authenticated user permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation comprises:

- determining whether the access privileges for the authenticated user permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation at the private network (abstract and summary); and

- determining whether the IP address is authorized (Fig. 1 -5)

As per claims 18 and 42, Webb teaches the method of claim 17 and 40, where the access privileges comprise permitted operations, authorized IP addresses, and time-of-day restrictions for a the authenticated user (summary).

As per claims 20 and 45, Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where said supplying the particular resource comprises:

- retrieving the particular resource from a content server (Fig 1);

- modifying at least one URL within the retrieved particular resource (column 11, lines 55-67); and

- sending the modified particular resource to the remote user (see summary)

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As per claims 21, 23, 46 and 48 Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where said supplying the particular resource comprises:

- obtaining a response for the particular resource (abstract);
- modifying the response so that links within the response point to the intermediary server (summary); and
- sending the modified response to the remote user (summary).

As per claims 22 and 47, Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where said supplying the particular resource comprises:

- determining a host name for a remote server hosting the particular resource being requested (summary);
- sending a request for the particular resource to the remote server based on the determined host name (Fig. 1-5); and
- receiving, at the intermediary server, a response to the request from the remote server (abstract).

As per claim 24 and 28, Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where the private network is an intranet (par. 0022).

As per claims 25, Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where the resource request is from a network browser (par.0028).

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As per claims 26 and 49, Webb teaches the method of claim 19, where the resource request is from a client-side application operating on a remote client machine (Fig. 1-5).

As per claims 27 and 50, Webb teaches the method of claim 26 and 44, where the client-side application is selected from the group consisting of: a web browser, an email application or a file access application (par. 0028 - 0036).

As per claim 37, Webb teaches a computer readable memory device of claim 34 where the intermediary server stores the access privileges for a plurality of users (summary), and where the intermediary server stores an authentication identifier for each of a plurality of users, the authentication identifier identifies the external authentication server to be used to perform authentication (Fig. 1 – 5 and summary).

As per claims 17 and 41, Webb teaches the method of claim 6 and 40. Webb teaches wherein said determining if the access privileges for the authenticated user permit the authenticated user to perform the particular operation further comprises: determining whether time-of-day restrictions are satisfied (summary and body)

It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006, 1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968))

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to the above claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SAHERA HALIM whose telephone number is (571)272-4003. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sahera Halim
Patent Examiner

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/ARIO ETIENNE/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2457